

educational attainment, income, marital status, and children in the household. A correlation matrix of the theory of planned behavior variables is provided in Table 1. None of the TPB variables showed exceptional skew or kurtosis, and an examination of the distributions indicated that multivariate analyses were appropriate.

Wave 2 Procedure and Materials

In 2005, renters who had participated in the initial phone interview were contacted again and asked to participate in an in-person follow-up interview regarding renting and homeownership. Relevant to our investigation, during the Wave 2 interview participants were asked whether they had purchased a home since the initial 2004 phone survey. Seventy-six participants (8.0%) indicated that they had purchased a home; 879 (92.0%) indicated that they had not purchased a home. Of the 76 participants who had purchased a home, 39 (51%) were White, 18 (24%) were Black, and 13 (17%) were Hispanic. Six participants (8%) who purchased a home were not White, Black, or Hispanic.

Results

Homeownership Intentions

To investigate factors influencing homeownership intentions, we ran two linear regression models. In the first model, we examined only the theory of planned behavior variables: attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control. In the second model, we included race, sex, age, income, education, marital status, and children in the household in addition to the TPB variables. Results for these models are presented in Table 2.

Consistent with the theory of planned behavior, attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control all significantly predicted homeownership intentions ($ps < .001$). Overall, these variables accounted for 48% of the variance in homeownership intentions (adjusted $R^2 = .48$).